THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,

(UP STAIRS.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

All Pain

The Pure and Unobstructed Article.

Queen Customary and Unusual

Country Gentlemen

FIRST EDITION.

10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

THE CABINET QUESTION.

Grant's Inaugural Address—It will take Grounds against all Forms of Repudiation—Sherman for General and Sheridan for Lieutenant General of the Army—Proceedings in Congress—House Republicans Caucus—Mr. Blaine Nominated for Speaker and Mr. McPherson for Clerk—President Johnson's Closing Reception.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1869.

The Nation Appropriations.

The Sentinels Guard.

The Grave War Claims.

Sympathy with Spain and Cuba.

Grant's Inaugural Address.

Visitors at Headquarters.

Washington, March 3, 1869.

Work in the House.

Second-class Mail Contractor General.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, D. C., March 3, 1869.

The Nation Appropriations.

Death Bills Killed Off.

The Sentinels Guard.

Grand Crowds and High Prices.

Grant's Inaugural Address.

The Democratic Caucus.

The House Republican Caucus.

Mr. Blaine Nominated for Speaker.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, March 3, 1869.

Senate Branch of the Same Caucus of Senators.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 3, 1869.

Proposed by Pittsburgh Commercial.

Mr. William Shorkley, proprietor of the United States Hotel, and one of the most popular citizens of this county, died suddenly last night.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1869. NO. 145.

in the full assurance that the office will one in the future home of that dignity or duties which has so distinguished it in the past. With those remarks it is hardly necessary for me to say that I rise to move, as I now do, the nomination by acclamation of the Hon. James G. Blaine, for Speaker of the Forty-first Congress." Those words of Mr. Ewing were received with many manifestations of good feeling toward him, and Mr. Blaine was then made the nominee by a unanimous vote. Mr. McPherson was made the nominee for Clerk by a vote of 85 to 20 for Mr. Kelley, of Ohio, and 3 for Mr. McKee, of Kentucky. Mr. Cravens again carried the nomination of Sergeant-at-Arms by 72 against 37 for Mr. Washburn, of Indiana, and Burton that for Doorkeeper by 59 against 52 for Cannings, who was promoted by Mr. Logan as the candidate of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Cravens was also nominated for Postmaster on the first ballot, the vote standing: King, present incumbent, 49; Green, former incumbent, 6, and Lucas three. The caucus for this place will therefore have to be added to the House.

The Democratic Caucus.

The Democrats in their caucus set up Mr. C. Knox, of Ind., for Speaker, with a full ticket from various parts of the country.

The House Republican Act.

The Senate had a decent struggle this evening over the minor offices act. The Legislative Appropriation bill was under consideration, and Mr. Morrill moved an amendment to it as a new section repealing the tenure-of-office act. Several other speeches were made, three or four amendments being then moved upon it, but could not succeed in getting it or any amendment to it before the Senate, which is now considering the bill on amendments to an amendment. The vote resulted yeas 28, nays 9, and seemed to create pretty much exactly that whenever the issue can be reached it can sustain the motion for repeal will be carried.

Work in the House.

The House worked nearly five hours of today's session of business on the Speaker's table, and to that time disposed of 6 bills, three of which were of considerable importance, two to other committees, one was killed and nearly five acts passed. Many of those agreed to were mere of pension bills, and very few were of much general importance.

Fractious Johnson's Closing Reception To-Night.

Was the point of chief attraction to the immense crowds of visitors in the city. The reception commenced at 8 o'clock. Before the hour for the opening of the White House and grounds to all the building were in waiting. Long before the rush of most attendant officials and citizens of Washington arrived all the rooms were packed. Before nine o'clock the front porch was so jammed that few succeeded in effecting it or coming away. Half an hour before the time for the opening of the doors the throng had swollen to enormous proportions, and the police were forced to keep the people back from the front gate. There was considerable fun in the crowd. Many who were determined to get in, came from distant parts of the country, and by the time those who were fully entitled to leave the ground, personal and regular, had packed themselves in people, and all the open gates of the grounds, except the pavement, crowded without the slightest attempt to come away began the scene became a regular one for ladies. There was no disorder, but it was impossible to avoid the most disagreeable confusion. Ladies got separated from their escorts at once. Men were obliged to come away without their wraps, and women without their wrappings. In fact, when once in, it was impossible to find them again. A large percent of ladies in full party dress, with their escorts in a carriage, were obliged to walk home for want of hacks and chairs. But in full dress men can be in the crowd but a short time before they are transformed into a mass of unrecognizable humanity. Many ladies in elegant costumes were emitted through the crowd on the green till their dresses were nothing but shreds. In an hour not a lady got out, except in a carriage, from the windows, quite a number landed from the flight and suffocation caused by the swaying of the crowd. The police on duty generally performed their duty with considerable, but the crowd was so great it was impossible to control or resist its surging. A few of the cabinet officers and some of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives, with a small representation of the prominent officials in the Government, were present in uniform. But the throng of each race were enlisted in attendance. The attempt to get in, at least a portion of the time, was general, and when the time for closing the doors arrived there were still to keep the way from them open. At one time about fifty of those on the outside, headed by a good natured man singing "John Brown," made quite an excitement was caused by the arrest of two pickpockets. So far as the attendance of the White House corps, cabinet, diplomatic officials, and Senators and members of the House were taken in through the basement, and some of them passed out in the same manner. All citizens, who have observed many during receptions, are estimating that the number of visitors now in the city from the second brought as much crossing that for 1867.

Washington, March 3, 1869.

The usual order of business was suspended this morning. There was a large number of petitions, and a considerable number of bills, and a resolution of inquiry offering the pensioning of Confederate soldiers, were introduced by members from the South. The Committee on Appropriations reported back the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments, and moved that the House concur in them. Mr. Dawes, of Mass., moved to lay the motion on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 107, nays 57. Mr. Dawes then moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments, which was also agreed to—yeas 107, nays 57. Mr. Dawes moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion to lay on the table was agreed to, and also moved to lay that motion on the table. The latter motion was agreed to—yeas 107, nays 57. The House then concurred in the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Dawes moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to amend the act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt, so as to provide that the tax on sales of gold and silver bullion shall be one-tenth of one per cent. Mr. Dawes explained that the object of the bill was to relieve the banks from the tax on sales of gold and silver bullion, which was now paid by the banks, and which they charged to their customers. The bill was passed

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1869.

It is stated that an arrangement has been made between the Erie Railroad and the U. S. Express Company, whereby the said Company agree to pay one million of dollars for permission to continue on the road. The Erie managers are accused of unfriendly selfishness in this matter, as they anticipated the contract.

THE assurance by the reporters and correspondents that Grant's Inaugural will be short, and that it will merely express a determination to redeem his pledge to secure economy and honesty in the Government, was unnecessary. The inauguration ceremonies will take place to-morrow, and will it has been pronounced the Inaugural Address will be outlined, when it will be transmitted by telegraph.

THERE is a tradition, or something of the sort, that the Sphinx sometimes nods, but the Sphinx who at present is approached by so many anxious souls in Washington, neither nods nor gives so much as a sign. Just at present the particular communicative one is the coming Postmaster-General. The War Department is said to be an indigestible. Grant has come nothing to indicate except the way that he will be an honest man, and this, it is said, has served only to deepen the mystery, and some persons are disposed to accuse him of a sly joke in saying that when his name is announced, the man himself will be as much astonished as the rest of the Pennsylvanians!

THE Cabinet seals are yet as much unbroken as ever, and the report is that the complaints about the Washington are colder rather than ever. Unless Grant smooths with them, any certain gentleman, he will surely have a weak Cabinet. But it happens that hardly any two of them would be able to agree were Grant to call them in to advise with him. But we think it will turn out that Grant has counseled freely with persons whose judgment he values. We remember well that when Grant selected certain officers for important positions in the army—notably Sherman—there was much pooh-poohing. But history, not only in this but in everything else, has vindicated the wisdom of his judgment.

FRANCE AND THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.

Simultaneously with the renewal of the free trade discussion by the cotton factors of Lancashire, England, we are apprised of the agitation of the question by the manufacturers of Rouen, France. Rouen formerly was one of the foremost cities in the manufacture of cotton and silk fabrics. English competition, however, compelled the manufacturers of Normandy to close their establishments. Napoleon III was appealed to, and the evil effects of the commercial treaty with England, Belgium and Switzerland were pointed out to him. He promised protective tariffs, canals and better facilities for transportation. The manufacturers, relying upon these promises, expended vast sums of money in improved machinery and productive material. They succeeded in vastly augmenting their productions, but now, at the end of eight years, send up a petition for protection. A number of the largest establishments are lying idle, while others have partially suspended operations—a condition of affairs worse, if anything, than the complete stoppage of the works. A correspondent, alluding to the state of affairs in Normandy, says:

> [illegible]

LEND A HELPING HAND.

The people of the United States are inclined to be friendly with three nations, all of them powerful, but in wholly different ways. During the struggle for American independence, France, Russia and Holland befriended the colonies. Whether the first and second were actuated more by a desire to damage Great Britain than to serve the cause of human liberty, we have not made it our business, as a people, to inquire, probably owing to the feeling that prevents one from looking in the mouth of a gift-horse. The fact that France gave us money, men and arms, Russia political encouragement, and Holland both political and pecuniary assistance, in itself has been sufficient to secure our good will.

The spring that liquefies an ingredient seems accomplished by the way to sometimes contract attractive with professions of sympathy for others struggling for precisely the same liberty that the Colonists fought for. It is unfortunate that wishes were so to keep aloof from the quarrels of others. At the same time, it is evident that in carrying out this spirit of non-intervention we aimed to forget or neglect nothing conducive to the charge of selfishness. There are times when the dread that we may be misunderstood is the greatest. Such a dread seems to us to incline from Cuba. We hope for one, will not be lightly persuaded. We do not say this simply because we believe that Cuba should and is at probability will belong to the United States at some future day, but because we can see no end to strife while we can reject any by extending a helping hand to all liberty-loving people when we can do so with safety, or without embarking our armies in directions vain. We would not permit ourselves to be influenced by the fact that Spain has shown herself inimical to the United States in a manner so marked as to leave the attention of the entire world to her recent actions. The recognition of Cuban independence indeed by the United States would gratify the higher and better feelings of human nature, and we would accord sympathy to Cuba for this reason and not because it would gratify the baser spirit of revenge. Viewing the subject in this light, we indulge the hope that the propositions offered in Congress favoring the recognition of Cuban independence will be acted upon favorably at an early day.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

Some thousands of the boldest men are on their way to Washington, or are already there, all intent on procuring an office. Persons who have adopted this course seem to have left out of view one or two points in the matter that are likely to be important, if not controlling. Grant's government, we may safely conclude, were made to be kept as good as possible, to the very letter. To the work of reconstruction, economy, the faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt, he has said he will at once and steadily devote himself. No one will accessorily depend on who fill the offices, especially those offices connected with the income. There must be fulfillment. A wrong-appointment once is the last thing that a reasonable man should expect. Changes will be made only where and as fast as the end can be attained. As much time and pains will be taken as will be found necessary to make certain that the offices will be given to capable and faithful men only. General Grant has already intimated how little importance he attaches to the popular methods in obtaining favor to the petitions of applicants, and he has given the world an abundance of proof that he is not likely in anything to bend the better part. He has seen, and that from this time on Washington he offices are likely enough to be the object of active there. We can not understand that he will in the slightest conditions be required not licentious men into the economy, especially in connection with the income. Experience has taught something in this respect. We have seen men selected and appointed as perfectly honest and capable, assuming the oversight to be elevated by resting to influence surrounding them. A strong party may frequently hide it difficult to resist the greater temptation to steal or a difficulty to party leaders. Office-holders and seekers are too frequently united by a strong bond of corporate self to be regarded by the country at large as the quality of mercy is not strained, but falling to the ground. Office is a trust, and those who betray it should be punished.

SEND A HELPING HAND.

The people of the United States are inclined to be friendly with three nations, all of them powerful, but in wholly different ways. During the struggle for American independence, France, Russia and Holland befriended the colonies. Whether the first and second were actuated more by a desire to damage Great Britain than to serve the cause of human liberty, we have not made it our business, as a people, to inquire, probably owing to the feeling that prevents one from looking in the mouth of a gift-horse. The fact that France gave us money, men and arms, Russia political encouragement, and Holland both political and pecuniary assistance, in itself has been sufficient to secure our good will.

The spring that liquefies an ingredient seems accomplished by the way to sometimes contract attractive with professions of sympathy for others struggling for precisely the same liberty that the Colonists fought for. It is unfortunate that wishes were so to keep aloof from the quarrels of others. At the same time, it is evident that in carrying out this spirit of non-intervention we aimed to forget or neglect nothing conducive to the charge of selfishness. There are times when the dread that we may be misunderstood is the greatest. Such a dread seems to us to incline from Cuba. We hope for one, will not be lightly persuaded. We do not say this simply because we believe that Cuba should and is at probability will belong to the United States at some future day, but because we can see no end to strife while we can reject any by extending a helping hand to all liberty-loving people when we can do so with safety, or without embarking our armies in directions vain. We would not permit ourselves to be influenced by the fact that Spain has shown herself inimical to the United States in a manner so marked as to leave the attention of the entire world to her recent actions. The recognition of Cuban independence indeed by the United States would gratify the higher and better feelings of human nature, and we would accord sympathy to Cuba for this reason and not because it would gratify the baser spirit of revenge. Viewing the subject in this light, we indulge the hope that the propositions offered in Congress favoring the recognition of Cuban independence will be acted upon favorably at an early day.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

Some thousands of the boldest men are on their way to Washington, or are already there, all intent on procuring an office. Persons who have adopted this course seem to have left out of view one or two points in the matter that are likely to be important, if not controlling. Grant's government, we may safely conclude, were made to be kept as good as possible, to the very letter. To the work of reconstruction, economy, the faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt, he has said he will at once and steadily devote himself. No one will accessorily depend on who fill the offices, especially those offices connected with the income. There must be fulfillment. A wrong-appointment once is the last thing that a reasonable man should expect. Changes will be made only where and as fast as the end can be attained. As much time and pains will be taken as will be found necessary to make certain that the offices will be given to capable and faithful men only. General Grant has already intimated how little importance he attaches to the popular methods in obtaining favor to the petitions of applicants, and he has given the world an abundance of proof that he is not likely in anything to bend the better part. He has seen, and that from this time on Washington the offices are likely enough to be the object of active there. We can not understand that he will in the slightest conditions be required not licentious men into the economy, especially in connection with the income. Experience has taught something in this respect. We have seen men selected and appointed as perfectly honest and capable, assuming the oversight to be elevated by resting to influence surrounding them. A strong party may frequently hide it difficult to resist the greater temptation to steal or a difficulty to party leaders. Office-holders and seekers are too frequently united by a strong bond of corporate self to be regarded by the country at large as the quality of mercy is not strained, but falling to the ground. Office is a trust, and those who betray it should be punished.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

The Approaching Semi-Centennial Celebration—Progress of Arrangements.

Preparations for the semi-centennial celebration of the Odd Fellows of the United States are going forward on a magnificent scale. The parade, which will be marshaled by Gen. T. A. Rowley, of Pittsburgh, will take place in Philadelphia on the 26th of April, and it is said will be one of the grandest affairs that has ever taken place in the United States. We are informed that quarters have been asked for ten thousand members of the order from New York and seven thousand from Baltimore, and that large delegations from the New England States have signified their intention of being present. A meeting of the Joint Committee of Arrangements was held in Philadelphia on Monday evening, at which it was resolved that the evening of April 26th should be devoted to a grand levee, and that the various Odd Fellows Hall Associations give the gratuitous use of the Lodge rooms therein for the use of visiting brethren. The Committee on Decorations, Marshals and Committee of Procession, submitted a report, with the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the dress of the mounted marshals shall consist of black coat, vest and pants, black pants, black silk hat, white vest and white gloves.

Resolved, That each sub-committee, as soon as they ascertain the intention of any Lodge, Encampment or Canton to participate in the Grand Demonstration, shall notify the Chairman of the running demonstration, giving number of men, horses, &c., that will be in line of march, and the Chairman of the Committee on Decorations and Marshals, so as to enable them to make the necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That Brother M. Richards Muckle be authorized to secure the services of the Grand City Band, as a Guard of Honor, upon the day of procession.

Resolved, That in order to have uniformity in the sashes of the marshals and assistants, each and every sash be the same as the one worn by the Grand Marshal.

The following resolutions were also adopted, to-wit: Resolved, That the Hon. Schuyler Colfax be requested to deliver the address, and that the programme of exercises at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 26th of April, be as follows: Introduction by Grand Chaplain; Instrumental Second, Prayer by Grand Chaplain; Third, Oration; Fourth, Instrumental; Fifth, Address; Sixth, Quartette and Chorus; Seventh, Nelson's song, Sixth, Address Seventh, Quartette and Chorus; Eighth, Instrumental; Ninth, Address; Tenth, Instrumental; Eleventh, Oratorio Chorus; Twelfth, Benediction.

Resolved, That forty instrumental and one hundred vocal musicians be employed to furnish the music for the occasion, and that Professors Eggleston and Bergner take charge of the musical department of the procession and festivity and evening.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance, consisting of the Secretaries of the different sub-committees, and the Joint Committee adjourned to meet again on next Tuesday night.

On Wednesday evening the Committee of the Grand Lodge was held at the call of the corresponding secretary, Brother Wm. H. Rogers, of Philadelphia. One hundred and fifty-three Lodges were represented, and it was resolved that each Lodge should contribute a quarter of a cent per member for general expenses. It was also resolved that the various Odd Fellows Hall Associations give the gratuitous use of the Lodge rooms therein for the use of visiting brethren. The Committee on Decorations, Marshals and Committee of Procession, submitted a report, with the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved That the dress of the mounted marshals shall consist of black coat, vest and pants, black pants, black silk hat, white vest and white gloves.

Resolved, That each sub-committee, as soon as they ascertain the intention of any Lodge, Encampment or Canton to participate in the Grand Demonstration, shall notify the Chairman of the running demonstration, giving number of men, horses, &c., that will be in line of march, and the Chairman of the Committee on Decorations and Marshals, so as to enable them to make the necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That Brother M. Richards Muckle be authorized to secure the services of the Grand City Band, as a Guard of Honor, upon the day of procession.

Resolved, That in order to have uniformity in the sashes of the marshals and assistants, each and every sash be the same as the one worn by the Grand Marshal.

The following resolutions were also adopted, to-wit: Resolved, That the Hon. Schuyler Colfax be requested to deliver the address, and that the programme of exercises at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 26th of April, be as follows: Introduction by Grand Chaplain; Instrumental Second, Prayer by Grand Chaplain; Third, Oration; Fourth, Instrumental; Fifth, Address; Sixth, Quartette and Chorus; Seventh, Nelson's song, Sixth, Address Seventh, Quartette and Chorus; Eighth, Instrumental; Ninth, Address; Tenth, Instrumental; Eleventh, Oratorio Chorus; Twelfth, Benediction.

Resolved, That forty instrumental and one hundred vocal musicians be employed to furnish the music for the occasion, and that Professors Eggleston and Bergner take charge of the musical department of the procession and festivity and evening

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

NO MONEY EXCHANGED HERE.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN GOLD.

Government Securities.

Will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Thursday Evening, March 25, 1869.

We are unable to discover any material change in the local money market to-day. The tendency seems to be in the direction of a contraction to a considerable extent, but we are not sure of anything of the kind. There is more money left on the open market, and it is difficult to place good paper at rates which borrowers will accept.

Government bonds to-day were hardly steady. Some improvement from the opening quotations is shown, but upon the whole the market appeared weak and unsettled. Those financiers before Congress to strengthen the public credit are not yet through. The New York Times says of the intention of Mr. Hooper's bill in the Senate committee, that Mr. Sherman stops all the money it can, while the Senate is good for nothing, and the House is afraid of it. It is, of course, impossible to say positively what the motives may be for contraction, but people have a right to form their own opinions, and they will do so. The Times says that the Secretary of the Treasury is willing to perpetuate the present system, or to enable Mr. Hooper to act without the control that the Senate has in the matter.

Jay Cooke & Co. in their letter of yesterday received at the Mercer, McVay & Co., notice on local matters as follows: "The market to-day has been subject to many fluctuations, rising first from a decline of bonds in Europe, and the passage of the Public Credit Bill, and afterwards by the Senate, Republicans from Washington say that three of the House Committee, including Schenck, are opposed to it. The latest report is that the bill was on the table, and that the Senate would not act on it. Some of the leading men of the party, on the strength of assurances of C., for weeks in function, to cause the price had stopped in the country at the different boards in the principal cities, and the market is now freely supplied. Currency bonds remain firm and in good demand, the supply being limited, and the interest due the 1st of April will add very materially to the amount of money offered for securities."

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote the following rates of exchange in New York to-day at 10 o'clock:

	Buyers.	Sellers.
Gold	134	134¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, Reg.	116¾	117
U. S. 6's, 1881, Coup.	117	117¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1862, Reg.	113¼	113½
U. S. 5-20's, 1862, Coup.	113¼	113½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864, Reg.	111¾	112
U. S. 5-20's, 1864, Coup.	112	112¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, Reg.	111¾	112
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, Coup.	112	112¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, N. Issue, Reg.	111¾	112
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, N. Issue, Coup.	112	112¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, Reg.	111¾	112
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, Coup.	112	112¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, Reg.	111¾	112
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, Coup.	112	112¼
U. S. 10-40's, Reg.	107¾	108
U. S. 10-40's, Coup.	108	108¼

The following table, made up from the statement of E. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 8 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of National stocks, Gold, Silver, &c., at the close of the New York Boards during the day:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6's, 1881	116¾	117
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	113¼	113½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	111¾	112
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	111¾	112
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, N. Issue	111¾	112
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	111¾	112
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	111¾	112
U. S. 10-40's	107¾	108
Gold	134	134¼
Silver	130	132
Union Pacific R. R. Bonds	90	90½
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds	85	85½
Pacific R. R. Bonds	90	90½
Pacific R. R. Land Grant Bonds	90	90½
Pacific R. R. Sinking Fund Bonds	90	90½
Union Pacific R. R. Land Grant Bonds	90	90½
Union Pacific R. R. Sinking Fund Bonds	90	90½
Union Pacific R. R. Stock	90	90½
Central Pacific R. R. Stock	90	90½
Pacific R. R. Stock	90	90½
Union Pacific R. R. Land Grant Stock	90	90½
Union Pacific R. R. Sinking Fund Stock	90	90½

The following rates, made up from the quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Buy.	Sell.	Gold.
6's, 1881, Reg.	116¾	117	134
6's, 1881, Coup.	117	117¼	134
5-20's, 1862, Reg.	113¼	113½	134
5-20's, 1862, Coup.	113¼	113½	134
5-20's, 1864, Reg.	111¾	112	134
5-20's, 1864, Coup.	112	112¼	134
5-20's, 1865, Reg.	111¾	112	134
5-20's, 1865, Coup.	112	112¼	134
5-20's, 1865, N. Issue, Reg.	111¾	112	134
5-20's, 1865, N. Issue, Coup.	112	112¼	134
5-20's, 1867, Reg.	111¾	112	134
5-20's, 1867, Coup.	112	112¼	134
5-20's, 1868, Reg.	111¾	112	134
5-20's, 1868, Coup.	112	112¼	134
10-40's, Reg.	107¾	108	134
10-40's, Coup.	108	108¼	134

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Yes.	To-day.	Adv. Dec.
U. S. 6's, 1881, Reg.	116¾	116¾	
U. S. 6's, 1881, Coup.	117	117	
U. S. 5-20's, 1862, Reg.	113¼	113¼	
U. S. 5-20's, 1862, Coup.	113¼	113¼	
U. S. 5-20's, 1864, Reg.	111¾	111¾	
U. S. 5-20's, 1864, Coup.	112	112	
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, Reg.	111¾	111¾	
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, Coup.	112	112	
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, N. Issue, Reg.	111¾	111¾	
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, N. Issue, Coup.	112	112	
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, Reg.	111¾	111¾	
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, Coup.	112	112	
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, Reg.	111¾	111¾	
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, Coup.	112	112	
U. S. 10-40's, Reg.	107¾	107¾	
U. S. 10-40's, Coup.	108	108	
Gold	134	134	

CENTRAL AND UNION

Pacific RR. Bonds.

The Company's Government now on the market. For sale by

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

Also, dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Coupons and Foreign Exchange, at highest rates.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 132 ¾.

New York, March 2—8 P. M.

Money.

Money active and firm at 7 per cent. on call, with a commission of ¼ added after bank hours. Many banks called home, and some bankers and brokers were calling in their loans. There is no doubt that a large amount of money now over-engaged in dealing in stocks and speculation generally. The grand rise in government caught many parties short at much lower prices, and their loans could not be called in, and the general stock tightness to tighten money and depress stocks sufficiently for them to cover. The Bank of England has raised its rate to 5 per cent., and the Bank of France is expected to follow suit. Foreign exchange was somewhat nominal. Prime bankers' sixty days, 109½@109¾; sight, 110@110¼.

Sterling.

Firmer, with a large business in progress, closing at 109½@109¾ for prime bankers' sixty days, 110@110¼ for sight bills, 107@107½ for gold bills, and 108@108¼ for gold sight bills, 107@107½ for gold bills, and 108@108¼ for gold sight bills, 107@107½ for gold bills, and 108@108¼ for gold

The Daily Commercial.

[The following appeared in our first edition yesterday.]

THE WAY THE CHARLESTON MERCURY DIED.

The Success of the Dastarding Pascal.

There are a number of diseases in which the patients are prone to inflict injuries upon themselves. Where timely prevention is evinced by the attending physician, instead of prescription are not attended with any serious result, but where medicine and experience is lacking, the consequences are frequently fatal. Such appears to have been the case in the dying struggles of the Charleston Mercury, a journal that contributed more to the solidification of sentiment in the country, a short time ago we should say than St. Bull and Brett, Jr., found it necessary to suspend the publication, with the promise that it would soon be resumed "with larger capacity for usefulness." At the end of nine days the paper which we may premise the poor patient never was discharged in precisely the condition to bring to the readers, Mr. Rhett informs them that the "experiment upon which he based his support have not been fulfilled." He adds, in a supplementary line, that it makes no sort of difference, since the "Union dissolved by secession, is not restored." "It no longer exists," he says, "except in the memory of the patriotic, the brave and the wise of the United States" and the people of the United States are at this moment merely existing "under a constitutional despotism, made up principally of carpet-baggers and negroes." This is imaginative writing. Be sure in the North and South nothing but "nothing comes of nothing," the result of the secession delirium "incongruity" of the people of the United States. The editor of the dying journal which, we may take it for granted, has been lying in a trance, informs us however, that the state of things cannot last long. The South is destined to be crushed by the weight of its enormous debt, and then "the tangled and bloody strands of a desolate, broken Republic will fall apart of their own accord. It would be a great pity to see the possessing the rare patriotism, judgment, tact, ability, and imagination evinced in the pronouncement of R. Barnwell Rhett, Jr., should be deprived of an opportunity to engage in the profession. We hope Mr. Rhett will resume at once. With a little practice he will be one of the greatest sensation writers on Mr. Bonner's paper.

CHEAP FARMS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Northerners Buying Homes and Becoming Residents.

Mr. Wood, writing from Aiken, S. C., under date of February 16, says:

I will now see an idea of the value of plantations, &c., &c., now for sale. A farm of twenty-four acres, with a small house, kitchen, a house with four rooms, pinazza front and rear, with outhouses, &c., well adapted to truck and grape culture, price $1,200. A villa, two miles from Aiken, with house containing eight large rooms, piazza on the front and rear, one on three sides kitchen, carriage house, stables, &c., flower garden in front of the house, buildings cost $5,000 in gold, 20 acres of land under good fence, 10 acres of which is under cultivation. A cottage of seven rooms, 1,500 peach trees, 1,000 apple trees, with pear, cherry, plum, fig and other fruit trees, vineyard, vegetables, outhouses, carriage house and stable, fowls, cows, &c., &c., land well adapted for truck and grape culture, price $7,000. Forty acres, three miles from Aiken, partly fenced, with a small house and a number of fruit trees, price $300. A farm, convent and orchard, containing 10 acres, with house of seven rooms, 1,000 peach trees, 1,000 apple trees, 1,000 assorted fruit trees, a cottage of seven rooms, with usual outbuildings, fronts on a road, and adjoins with magnificent forest of pine trees, for $4,000 in gold. A farm of 100 acres, 50 in cultivation, three miles from Aiken, with usual outbuildings, fronting on a road, and adjoining with magnificent forest of pine trees, for $3